第３講　難関国公立大英語長文③

ポイント

【1】直読法
【2】注意すべき対応表現
【3】抽象の発見

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

Here's a common experience for motorists: you are driving somewhere new and you're late. As you drive down unfamiliar roads it seems that everything is conspiring* against you: other cars, layout, the traffic lights and even suicidal cyclists. You know it's only a few more miles, but it seems to be taking forever.

Psychologically there are all sorts of things going on to make the journey seem（　ア　）than it really is, but let's just isolate one of those: the unfamiliarity of the route.

Unknown routes peak our curiosity; they are filled with new names, landscapes and landmarks, all of which attract the interest. (1) The fact that our attention is engaged with all this newness has a subtle effect on how much time we think has passed.

To see why, let's take the opposite perspective for a moment. Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to zone out from the actual driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The

consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

NOTE

This is (2) <u>the well-travelled road effect</u>: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route. The corollary* is that unfamiliar routes seem to take（　イ　）.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate* our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was proportionately（　ウ　）.

The well-travelled road effect has an odd consequence. When you estimate how long it takes to travel a familiar route, typically you'll underestimate it. Because of its familiarity the travelling time feels（　エ　）than it really is. This means that when you travel a familiar route, [　A　], you're more likely to be late.

Actually the well-travelled road effect is a specific example of the fact that we tend to underestimate how long routine activities take. (3) <u>Or, put the other way around: time seems to fly when we're engaged in automatic, routine tasks.</u>

This means that people often find the last part of their holiday tends to go quicker than the first part. That's because as the holiday goes on, we settle into a routine, so time seems to go quicker towards the end.

NOTE

The same happens at work, where people report routine activities as taking proportionately（　カ　）time than those that require（　キ　）deliberate, conscious attention.

［　B　］, then, with routes travelled, holidays and work activities, tends to speed up our perception of time.

Maybe this all helps explain why the latter parts of our lives — which are（　ク　）likely to be filled with routine, predictable events — seem to skip by much quicker than our earlier years. As the roads of our lives become well-worn we take（　ケ　）notice of the landscape.

One way to avoid this is to expose yourself to more unexpected, unpredictable experiences...but probably not being late and getting stuck in traffic.

*conspire against 不利に働く　　　*corollary 容易に引き出せる結論
*allocate 分散する

［The Well-Travelled Road Effect: Why Familiar Routes Fly By Jeremy Dean, PsyBlog.］

NOTE

問 1　下線部（1），（3）を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2　下線部（2）が表す内容を，日本語で述べよ。

問 3　[　A　] に入る表現として最も適切なものを下から選び，番号で答えなさい。

① as it is easy to adjust yourself to this effect

② in spite of not paying much attention to the scenery

③ unless you pay much attention to the scenery

④ unless you adjust for this effect

問 4　[　B　] に入る最も適切な語を下から選び，番号で答えなさい。

① Effect　② Proportionately　③ Routinely

④ Familiarity　⑤ Unpredictably

問 5　空所（　ア　)～(　エ　）に入る最も適切な語を下から選び, 番号で答えなさい。

同じ語を繰り返してもよい。

① longer　② shorter

問６　空所（　カ　）～（　ケ　）に入る最も適切な語を下から選び，番号で答えなさい。

同じ語を繰り返してもよい。

① more　　　　　　② less

復習テスト　　第３講

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. 孤立させる

① isolate　② obsolete　③ penetrate　④ desperate

2. 好奇心

① ideality　② identity　③ opportunity　④ curiosity

3. 微かな

① entitle　② belittle　③ subtle　④ metal

4. 反対の

① illiterate　② opposite　③ literate　④ moderate

5. 通勤

① remote　② moral　③ immoral　④ commute

6. 景色

① scenery　② ascertain　③ resurgence　④ divergence

7. 結果

① revenge　② divert　③ consequence　④ ecstasy

8. 過小評価する

① overestimate　② undercover

③ overflow　④ underestimate

9. 比例して

① periodically　② parentally　③ penalty　④ proportionately

第３講　解答

<解答>

問１　全訳の下線部（1），（3）を参照。

問２　慣れた道を通ると，かかった時間が実際よりも短く感じられる心理的効果。

問３　④　　　　問４　④

問５　（ ア ）①　　（ イ ）①　　（ ウ ）②　　（ エ ）②

問６　（ カ ）②　　（ キ ）①　　（ ク ）①　　（ ケ ）②

<全訳>

自動車運転手には，ある共通の経験が存在する。それは，新しい場所に車で行くと遅刻してしまうということだ。あなたがなじみのない道路を運転していると，全てが自分に不利に働くように思える。たとえば他の車，道路のレイアウト，信号や自殺行為のような自転車利用者でさえ自分に不利に働くように思えるのだ。ほんの数マイルであるとわかっているが，永遠であるかのように思える。

心理学的には，あらゆる種類のものが旅を実際よりも長く見せているが，そのうちの一つを取り出してみよう。道に不慣れであることだ。

知らない道は, 私たちの好奇心を最も高める。そこには新しい名前, 景色, ランドマークがたくさんあり，その全てが興味をかきたてる。(1)私たちの注意がこの全ての目新しさに関係しているという事実は，私たちがどれほどの時間が経過したかと考えるその度合に，かすかな影響を与える。

その理由を確かめるために，ちょっとだけ反対の見方をしてみよう。とてもなじみのある道を運転することを考えてみよう。通勤の道のり，街へのお出かけや家への帰り道だ。たとえそれが何であれ，自分の手の甲の様にすみからすみまで知っているだろう。この類の移動では，実際の運転から意識が容易にそれて，通り過ぎていく景色にほとんど注意を払わない。結果として，その移動には，実際よりも時間がかからないと感じてしまう。

これは，慣れた道の効果だ。つまり，人々は，慣れた道を移動するのにかかる時間を過小評価してしまう。容易にわかることは，慣れない道はより長く時間がかかるように思えることだ。

その効果は，私たちの注意を分散させる仕組みによって引き起こされる。私たちがよく知っている道を移動すると，あまり集中しなくてもよいので，時間がより速く過ぎるように思える。そして後になって，それを振り返ってみると，その移動をよく思

い出せないのは，あまり注意を払っていなかったからだ。そこで，私たちはそれが比例して短かったと思い込む。

慣れた道の効果は，不思議な影響をもたらす。慣れた道を移動するのにどれくらい時間がかかるか見積もると，たいていはそれを過小評価してしまうだろう。それをよく知っているので，移動時間は実際よりも短く感じてしまう。このことが意味するのは，慣れた道を移動すると，この影響の調節をしないと，遅刻する可能性が高くなるということだ。

実際，慣れた道の効果は，日常の活動が，どれくらい時間がかかるかを過小評価する傾向にあるという事実の明確な例となる。(3)あるいは，逆の言い方をすると，時間が速く過ぎるように思えるのは，無意識な日課となっている仕事をしているときなのだ。

このことが意味するのは，たいてい休日の最後の部分が，最初の部分よりも早く過ぎる傾向にあると，人々が感じているということだ。それは，休日が進むにつれて，私たちは慣れて当たり前のことになり，時間はその終わりに向かってより早く過ぎるように思えるからだ。

同じことが仕事でも起きる。その場合，人々は毎日の活動を，より慎重で高い注意を必要とする活動と比べて，より時間がかからないと報告する。

すると，移動する道のりや，休日や仕事に慣れ親しんでいると，時間の認識が速くなる傾向にある。

おそらくこのこと全てが，私たちの生活の後半部分，すなわち日常的で予測可能な出来事でいっぱいになる可能性が高いものが，なぜ幼年期よりもずっと速く過ぎていくように思えるのかを説明するのに役立つ。人生の道のりが歩き慣れたものになるにつれて，私たちは景色により注意を払わなくなる。

これを避ける一つの方法は，自分をより予想外で予測不可能な経験にさらすことだが，くれぐれも遅刻せずに，渋滞につかまらないように。

第３講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	motorist	運転手
2	traffic light	信号
3	suicidal	自殺志願の
4	isolate	孤立させる
5	curiosity	好奇心
6	landscape	景色
7	be engaged with	～と関係している
8	subtle	かすかな
9	opposite	反対の
10	perspective	展望
11	commute	通勤
12	twist and turn	曲がりくねり
13	scenery	景色
14	consequence	結果
15	perceive	認識する
16	underestimate	過小評価する
17	concentrate	集中する
18	afterwards	後になって
19	assume	思いこむ
20	proportionately	比例して
21	odd	奇妙な，不思議な
22	estimate	見積もる
23	specific	明確な
24	put the other way round	逆の言い方をすると
25	settle	落ち着く
26	deliberate	慎重な
27	conscious	意識のある
28	the latter	後者の
29	be likely to	～しそうだ
30	predictable	予測できる
31	take notice of	～に気付く
32	expose	さらす
33	get stuck in	～で動けなくなる

第３講　音読用白文　　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

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The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was proportionately shorter.

The well-travelled road effect has an odd consequence. When you estimate how long it takes to travel a familiar route, typically you'll underestimate it. Because of its familiarity the travelling time feels shorter than it really is. This means that when you travel a familiar route, unless you adjust for this effect,

you’re more likely to be late.

Actually the well-travelled road effect is a specific example of the fact that we tend to underestimate how long routine activities take. Or, put the other way around: time seems to fly when we’re engaged in automatic, routine tasks.

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Familiarity, then, with routes travelled, holidays and work activities, tends to speed up our perception of time.

Maybe this all helps explain why the latter parts of our lives — which are more likely to be filled with routine, predictable events — seem to skip by much quicker than our earlier years. As the roads of our lives become well-worn we take less notice of the landscape.

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復習テスト　解答

＜第 3 講＞

1. ①	2. ④	3. ③	4. ②	5. ④
6. ①	7. ③	8. ④	9. ④	